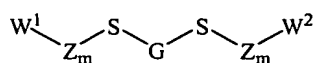


What is claimed is:

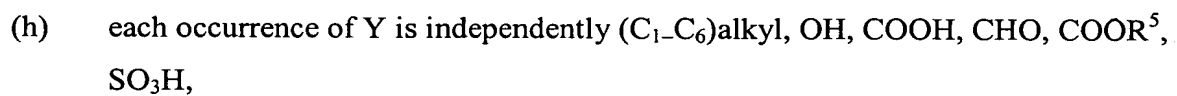
1. A compound of a the formula 1:



1

5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, solvate, or a mixture thereof, wherein

- (a) each occurrence of Z is independently CH<sub>2</sub>, CH=CH, or phenyl, where each occurrence of m is independently an integer ranging from 1 to 9, but when Z is phenyl then its associated m is 1;
- (b) G is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>x</sub>, where x is 2, 3, or 4, CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>, CH=CH, CH<sub>2</sub>-phenyl-CH<sub>2</sub>, or phenyl;
- 10 (c) W<sup>1</sup> and W<sup>2</sup> are independently L, V, C(R<sup>1</sup>)(R<sup>2</sup>)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>c</sub>-C(R<sup>3</sup>)(R<sup>4</sup>)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-Y, or C(R<sup>1</sup>)(R<sup>2</sup>)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>c</sub>-V where c is 1 or 2 and n is an integer ranging from 0 to 4;
- (d) each occurrence of R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>2</sup> is independently (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl or when one or both of W<sup>1</sup> and W<sup>2</sup> is C(R<sup>1</sup>)(R<sup>2</sup>)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>c</sub>-C(R<sup>3</sup>)(R<sup>4</sup>)-Y, then R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> can both be H to form a methylene group; or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> and the carbon to which they are both attached are taken together to form a (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)cycloakyl group;
- 15 (e) each occurrence of R<sup>3</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> is independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, phenyl, benzyl, Cl, Br, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, or CF<sub>3</sub>, with the proviso that when R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both H, then one of R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> is not H;
- 20 (f) L is C(R<sup>1</sup>)(R<sup>2</sup>)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-Y; or R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> and the carbon to which they are both attached are taken together to form a (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)cycloakyl group;
- (g) V is



(i)  $R^5$  is  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more halo, OH,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy, or phenyl groups,

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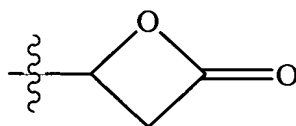
(ii) each occurrence of  $R^6$  is independently H,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl, or  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or two halo, OH,  $C_1-C_6$  alkoxy, or phenyl groups; and

(iii) each occurrence of  $R^7$  is independently H,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl, or  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl; and

provided that:

10

- (i) if G is  $(CH_2)_x$ , x is 2, each occurrence of Z is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of m is 1, and  $W^1$  is of the structure



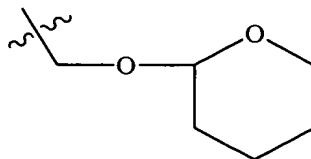
then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ ;

15

- (ii) if G is  $(CH_2)_x$ , x is 2, each occurrence of Z is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of m is 3, and  $W^1$  - $C(CH_3)_2CO_2CH_3$ , then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ ;
- (iii) if G is  $(CH_2)_x$ , x is 3, each occurrence of Z is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of m is 5, and  $W^1$  - $C(CH_3)_2CO_2CH_3$ , then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ ;
- (iv) if G is  $(CH_2)_x$ , x is 3, each occurrence of Z is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of m is 5, and  $W^1$  - $CCl_2CO_2CH_3$ , then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ ; and

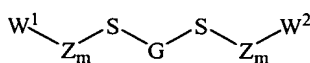
20

- (v) if G is phenyl, each occurrence of Z is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of m is 4, and  $W^1$  is of the structure



then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ .

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein:
  - (a)  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  are independently L, V, or  $C(R^1)(R^2)-(CH_2)_c-V$  where c is 1 or 2; and
  - (b)  $R^1$  or  $R^2$  are independently  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl.
3. The compound of claim 2, wherein  $W^1$  is L.
4. The compound of claim 2, wherein  $W^1$  is V.
5. The compound of claim 2, wherein  $W^1$  is  $C(R^1)(R^2)-(CH_2)_c-C(R^3)(R^4)-(CH_2)_n-Y$  where n is an integer from 0 to 4.
6. The compound of claim 2, wherein  $W^1$  is  $C(R^1)(R^2)-(CH_2)_c-V$ .
7. The compound of claim 2, wherein  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  are independent L groups.
8. The compound of claim 1, wherein each occurrence of Y is independently OH,  $COOR^5$ , or COOH.
9. A compound of the formula **Ia**:

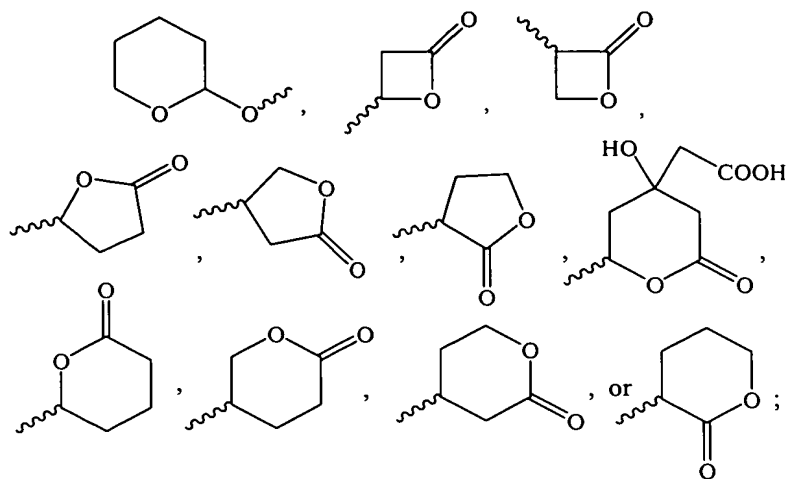


**Ia**

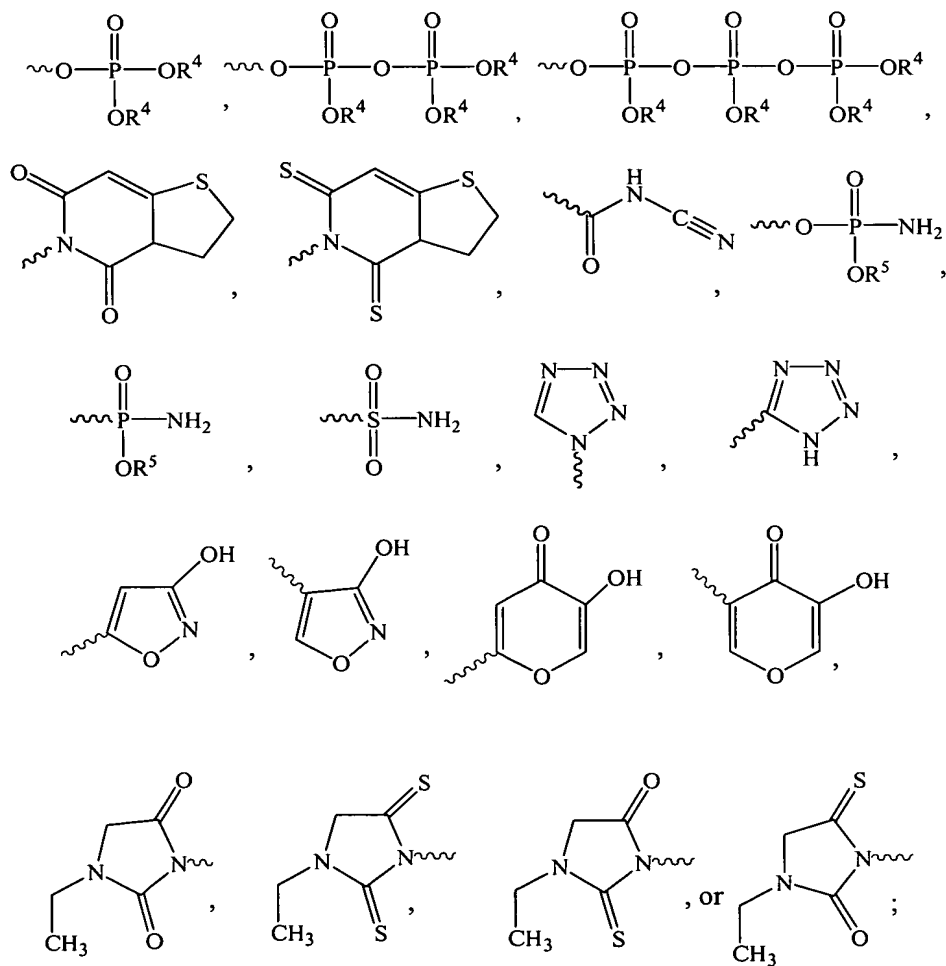
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, solvate, or a mixture thereof, wherein

- (a) each occurrence of Z is independently  $CH_2$  or  $CH=CH$ , wherein each occurrence of m is independently an integer ranging from 1 to 9;
- (b) G is  $(CH_2)_x$ ,  $CH_2CH=CHCH_2$ , or  $CH=CH$ , where x is 2, 3, or 4;
- (c)  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  are independently L, V, or  $C(R^1)(R^2)-(CH_2)_c-V$ , where c is 1 or 2;
- (d) each occurrence of  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  is independently  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl, phenyl, benzyl, or  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  and the carbon to which they are both attached are taken together to form a  $(C_3-C_7)$ cycloalkyl group;

- (e) L is  $C(R^1)(R^2)-(CH_2)_n-Y$ , where n is an integer ranging from 0 to 4;  
 (f) V is



- (g) each occurrence of Y is independently (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, OH, COOH, CHO, COOR<sup>3</sup>, SO<sub>3</sub>H,



where

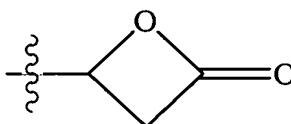
(i)  $R^3$  is  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more halo, OH,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy, or phenyl groups,

5 (ii) each occurrence of  $R^4$  is independently H,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl, or  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or two halo, OH,  $C_1-C_6$  alkoxy, or phenyl groups; and

(iii) each occurrence of  $R^5$  is independently H,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl, or  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl; and

provided that:

10 (i) if  $x$  is 2, each occurrence of  $Z$  is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of  $m$  is 1, and  $W^1$  is of the structure



then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ ;

15 (ii) if  $x$  is 2, each occurrence of  $Z$  is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of  $m$  is 3, and  $W^1 -C(CH_3)_2CO_2CH_3$ , then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ ;

(iii) if  $x$  is 3, each occurrence of  $Z$  is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of  $m$  is 5, and  $W^1 -C(CH_3)_2CO_2CH_3$ , then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ ; and

20 (iv) if  $x$  is 3, each occurrence of  $Z$  is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of  $m$  is 5, and  $W^1 -CCl_2CO_2CH_3$ , then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ .

10. The compound of claim 9, wherein  $W^1$  is L.

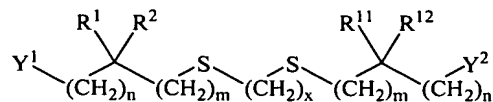
11. The compound of claim 9, wherein  $W^1$  is V.

12. The compound of claim 9, wherein  $W^1$  is  $C(R^1)(R^2)-(CH_2)_c-V$ .

13. The compound of claim 9, wherein  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  are independent L groups.

14. The compound of claim 9, wherein each occurrence of Y is independently OH, COOR<sup>3</sup>, or COOH.

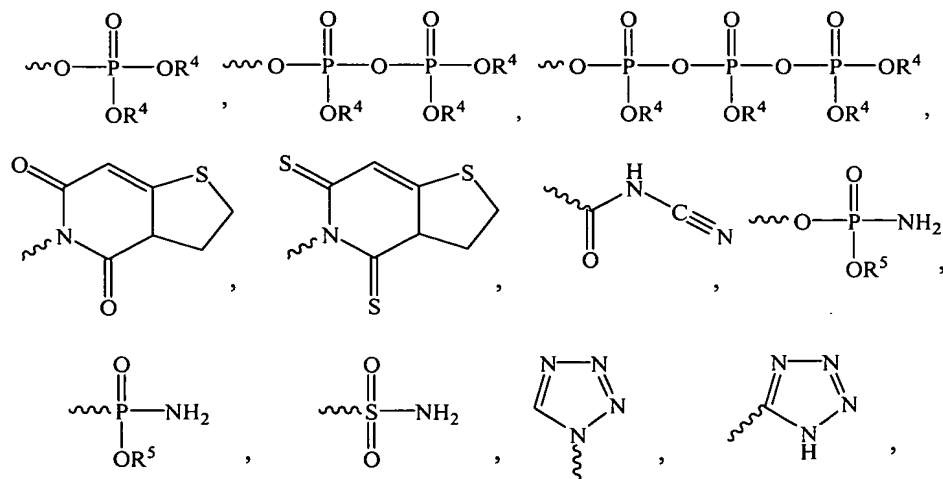
15. A compound of the formula **Ib**

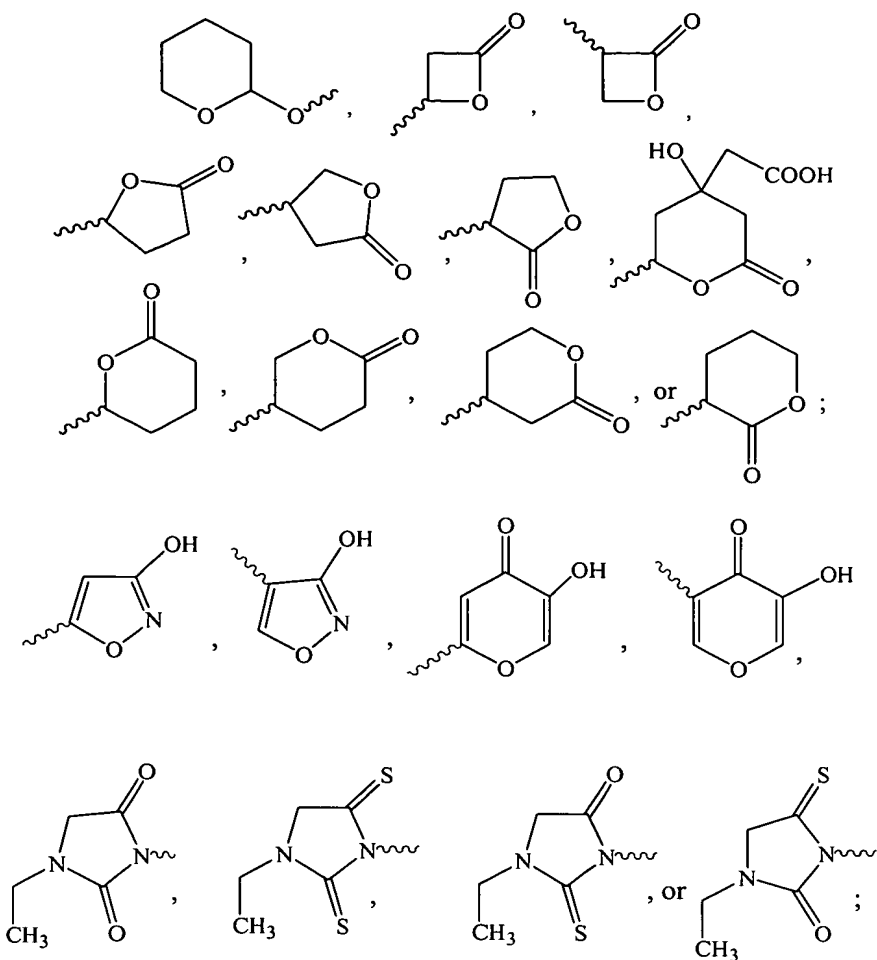


**Ib**

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, solvate, or a mixture thereof, wherein:

- (a) each occurrence of m is independently an integer ranging from 1 to 9;
- (b) x is 2, 3, or 4;
- (c) each occurrence of n is independently an integer ranging from 0 to 4;
- 10 (d) each occurrence of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> is independently (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, phenyl, benzyl. or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> and the carbon to which they are both attached are taken together to form a (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)cycloalkyl group;
- (e) each occurrence of R<sup>11</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> is independently (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, phenyl, benzyl. or R<sup>11</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> and the carbon to which they are both attached are taken together to form a (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)cycloalkyl group;
- 15 (f) each occurrence of Y is independently (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, OH, COOH, CHO, COOR<sup>3</sup>, SO<sub>3</sub>H,





where

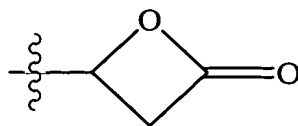
5 (i) R<sup>3</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more halo, OH, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, or phenyl groups,

(ii) each occurrence of R<sup>4</sup> is independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or two halo, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, or phenyl groups; and

10 (iii) each occurrence of R<sup>5</sup> is independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl; and

provided that:

(i) if x is 2, each occurrence of m is 1, and W<sup>1</sup> is of the structure





then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ ;

(ii) if  $x$  is 2, each occurrence of  $Z$  is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of  $m$  is 3, and  $W^1 - C(CH_3)_2CO_2CH_3$ , then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ ;

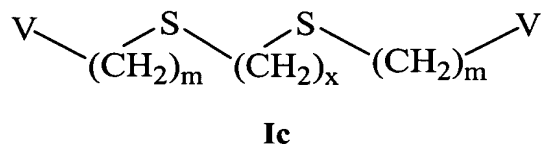
5 (iii) if  $x$  is 3, each occurrence of  $Z$  is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of  $m$  is 5, and  $W^1 - C(CH_3)_2CO_2CH_3$ , then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ ; and

(iv) if  $x$  is 3, each occurrence of  $Z$  is  $CH_2$ , each occurrence of  $m$  is 5, and  $W^1 - CCl_2CO_2CH_3$ , then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ .

10 16. The compound of claim 15, wherein each occurrence of  $Y$  is independently  $OH$ ,  $COOR^3$ , or  $COOH$ .

17. The compound of claim 15, wherein each  $R^1$  or  $R^2$  is the same or different  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl group.

18. A compound of the formula **Ic**



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, solvate, or a mixture thereof, wherein:

(a) each occurrence of  $m$  is an independent integer ranging from 1 to 9;

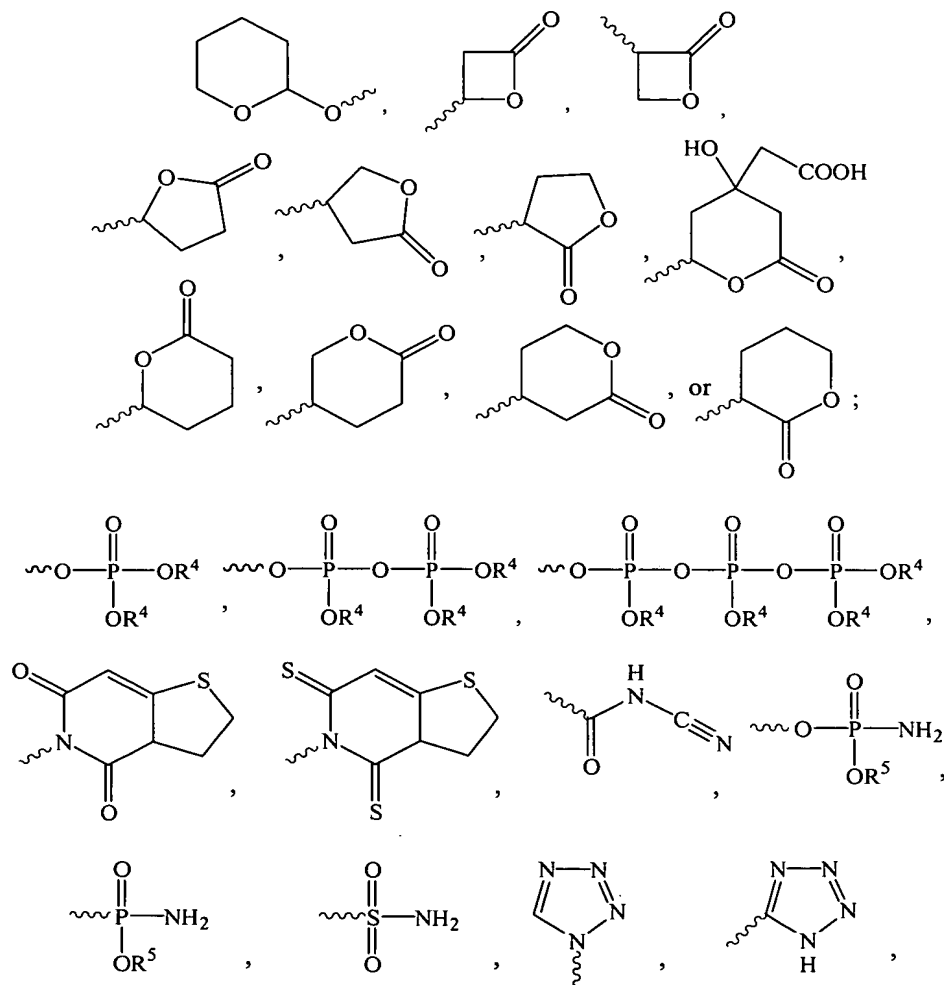
(b)  $x$  is 2, 3, or 4;

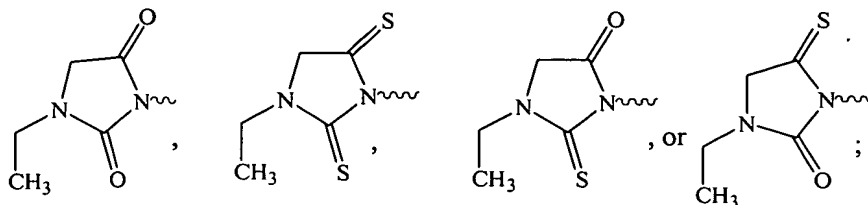
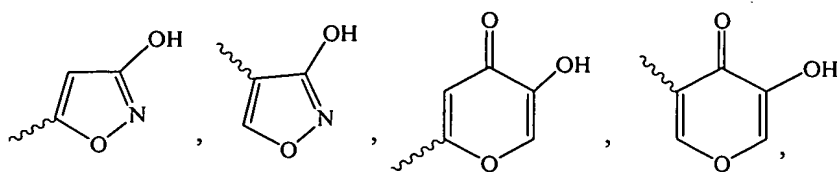
(c)  $V$  is



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, solvate, or a mixture thereof, wherein

- (a) each occurrence of  $R^1$  or  $R^2$  is independently  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl, phenyl, or  $R^1$  or  $R^2$  are both H, or  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ , or the carbon to which they are both attached are taken together to form  $(C_3-C_7)$ cycloalkyl group;
- 5 (b) each occurrence of  $R^{11}$  or  $R^{12}$  is independently  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl, phenyl, or  $R^{11}$  or  $R^{12}$  are both H, or  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ , or the carbon to which they are both attached are taken together to form  $(C_3-C_7)$ cycloalkyl group;
- (c) each occurrence of  $n$  is independently an integer ranging from 0 to 6;
- (d) each occurrence of  $m$  is independently an integer ranging from 1 to 8;
- 10 (e)  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  are independently  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $CH_2OH$ ,  $C(O)OH$ ,  $CHO$ ,  $OC(O)R^3$ ,  $C(O)OR^3$ ,  $SO_3H$ ,





where

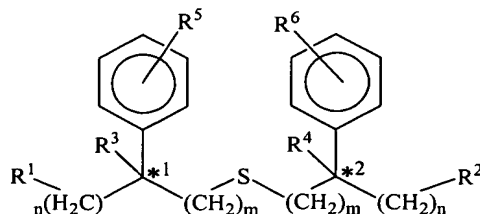
(i)  $R^3$  is  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more halo, OH,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy, or phenyl groups,

(ii) each occurrence of  $R^4$  is independently H,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl, or  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or two halo, OH,  $C_1-C_6$  alkoxy, or phenyl groups; and

(iii) each occurrence of  $R^5$  is independently H,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl, or  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl; and

provided that if each occurrence of  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  is  $CH_2$ , and  $W^1$  is  $-CO_2CH_3$ , then  $W^2$  is not the same as  $W^1$ .

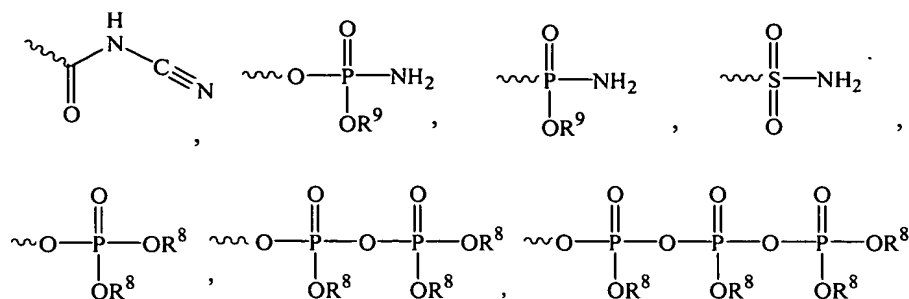
21. A compound of the formula **IIa**:



**IIa**

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, solvate, or a mixture thereof, wherein

(a)  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, OH, COOH, CHO, COOR<sup>7</sup>, SO<sub>3</sub>H,



where

- 5 (i)  $\text{R}^7$  is  $(\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6)$ alkyl,  $(\text{C}_2\text{--C}_6)$ alkenyl,  $(\text{C}_2\text{--C}_6)$ alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more halo, OH,  $(\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6)$ alkoxy, or phenyl groups,
- (ii) each occurrence of  $\text{R}^8$  is independently H,  $(\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6)$ alkyl,  $(\text{C}_2\text{--C}_6)$ alkenyl, or  $(\text{C}_2\text{--C}_6)$ alkynyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or two halo, OH,  $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$  alkoxy, or phenyl groups,
- 10 (iii) each occurrence of  $\text{R}^9$  is independently H,  $(\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6)$ alkyl,  $(\text{C}_2\text{--C}_6)$ alkenyl, or  $(\text{C}_2\text{--C}_6)$ alkynyl;
- (b)  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are  $(\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6)$ alkyl,  $(\text{C}_2\text{--C}_6)$ alkenyl,  $(\text{C}_2\text{--C}_6)$ alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl;
- (c)  $\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{R}^6$  are H, halogen,  $(\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4)$ alkyl,  $(\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4)$ alkoxy,  $(\text{C}_6)$ aryloxy, CN, or  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{R}^5)_2$  where  $\text{R}^5$  is H,  $(\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4)$  alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl;
- 15 (d) each occurrence of m is independently an integer ranging from 1 to 5;
- (e) each occurrence of n is independently an integer ranging from 0 to 4; and
- (f)  $*^1$  and  $*^2$  represent independent chiral-carbon centers.

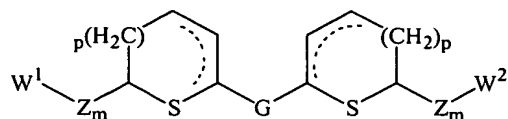
22. A compound as in claim 21, wherein  $*^1$  is a chiral-carbon center of the stereochemical configuration R or substantially R.

20 23. A compound as in claim 21, wherein  $*^1$  is a chiral-center of the stereochemical configuration S or substantially S.

24. A compound as in claim 21, wherein  $*^2$  is a chiral-carbon center of the stereochemical configuration R or substantially R.

25. A compound as in claim 21, wherein \*<sup>2</sup> is a chiral-center of the stereochemical configuration S or substantially S.

26. A compound of the formula **III**

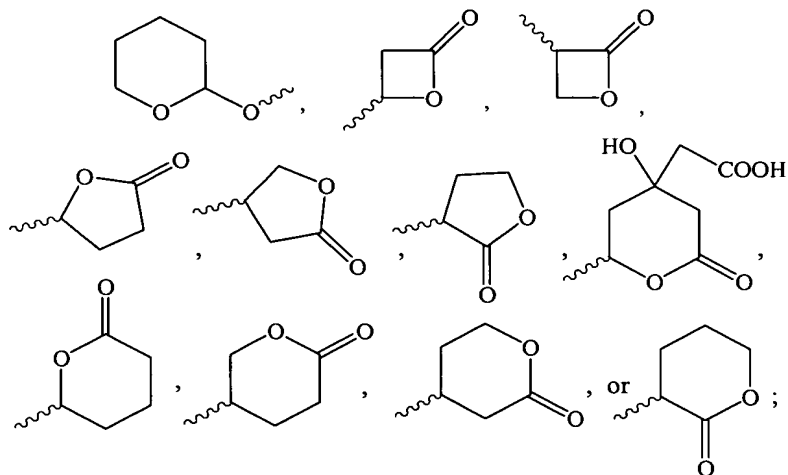


**III**

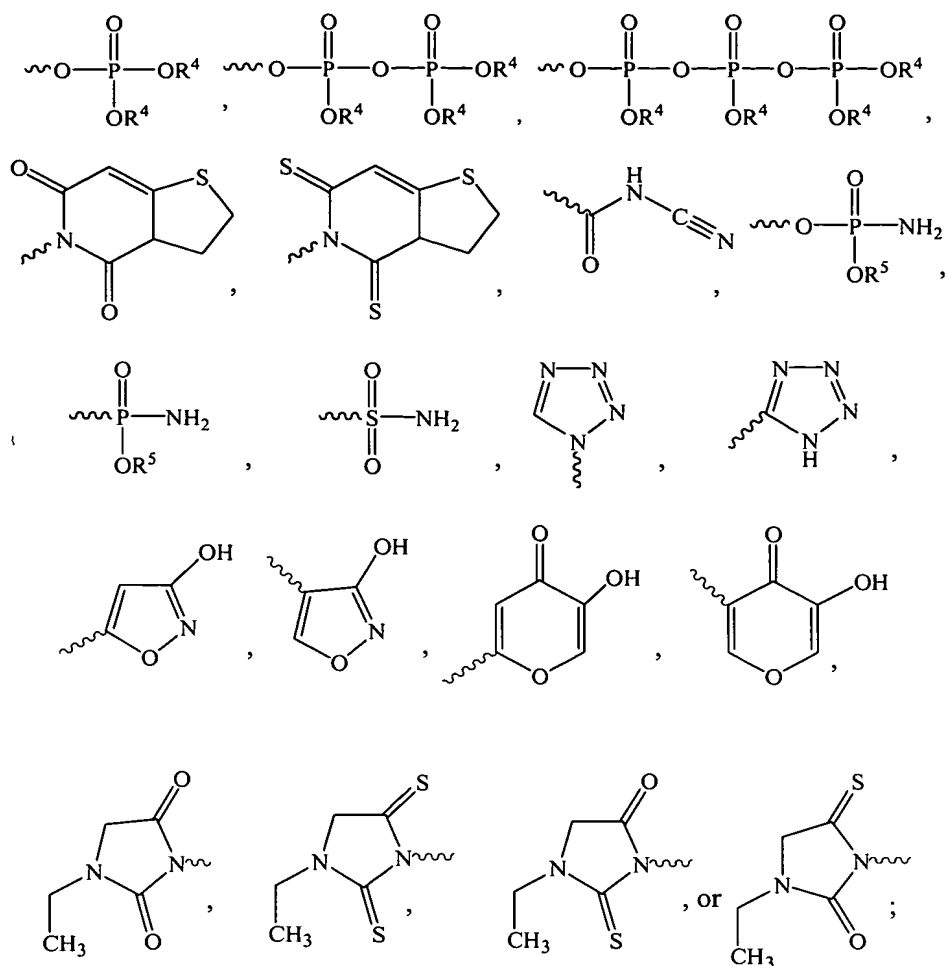
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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, solvate, or a mixture thereof, wherein:

- (a) each occurrence of Z is independently CH<sub>2</sub>, CH=CH, or phenyl, where each occurrence of m is independently an integer ranging from 1 to 5, but when Z is phenyl then its associated m is 1;
- 10 (b) G is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>x</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>, CH=CH, CH<sub>2</sub>-phenyl-CH<sub>2</sub>, or phenyl, where x is an integer ranging from 1 to 4;
- (c) W<sup>1</sup> and W<sup>2</sup> are independently C(R<sup>1</sup>)(R<sup>2</sup>)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-Y;



- (d) each occurrence of n is independently an integer ranging from 0 to 4;
- 15 (e) R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both H;
- (f) Y is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, OH, COOH, CHO, COOR<sup>3</sup>, SO<sub>3</sub>H,



where

5 (i)  $R^3$  is  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more halo, OH,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy, or phenyl groups,

10 (ii) each occurrence of  $R^4$  is independently H,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl, or  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or two halo, OH,  $C_1-C_6$  alkoxy, or phenyl groups,

(iii) each occurrence of  $R^5$  is independently H,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl, or  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl;

15 (f) each occurrence of p is independently 0 or 1 where the broken line represents an optional presence of one or more additional carbon-carbon bonds that when present complete one or more carbon-carbon double bonds; and

5

28. The compound of claim 26, wherein p is 0.

29. The compound of claim 26, wherein p is 1.

30. A compound of the formula **IIIa**:

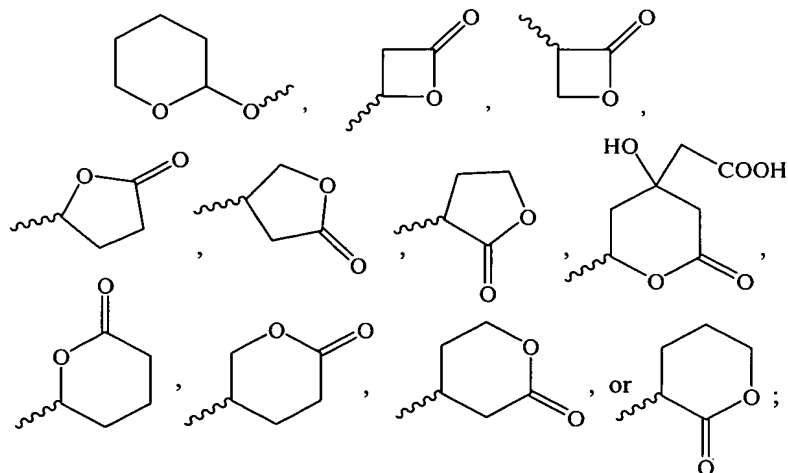
### IIIa

- 10

- (a) each occurrence of  $m$  is independently an integer ranging from 1 to 5;

- (b)  $x$  is an integer ranging from 1 to 4;

- (c)  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  are independently  $C(R^1)(R^2) - (CH_2)_n - Y$ ;

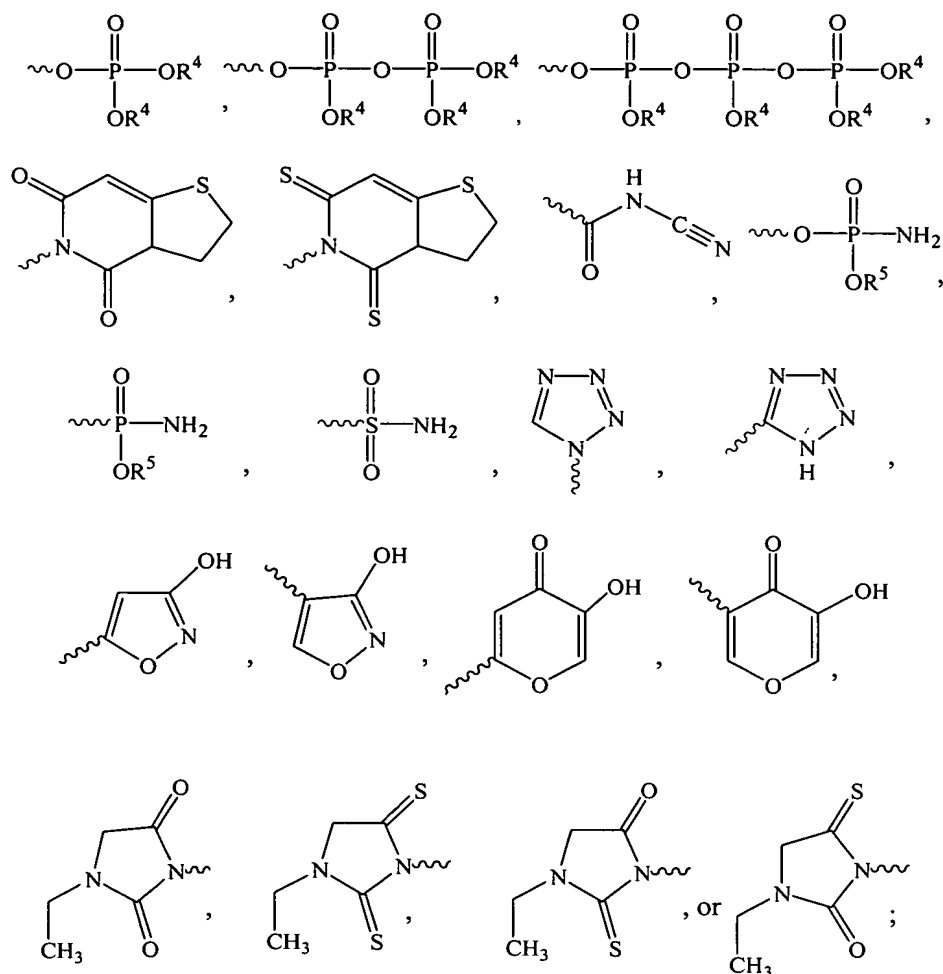


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- (e) each occurrence of R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>2</sup> is independently (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl;



(f) Y is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, OH, COOH, CHO, COOR<sup>3</sup>, SO<sub>3</sub>H,



5 where

(i) R<sup>3</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, phenyl, or benzyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more halo, OH, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, or phenyl groups,

10

(ii) each occurrence of R<sup>4</sup> is independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl and is unsubstituted or substituted with one or two halo, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, or phenyl groups,

(iii) each occurrence of R<sup>5</sup> is independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl;

(g) each occurrence of p is independently 0 or 1; and

15

provided that if x is 1 each occurrence of m is 1, and W<sup>1</sup> is CH<sub>2</sub>OH, then W<sup>2</sup> is not the same as W<sup>1</sup>.

31. The compound of claim 30, wherein  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  are independent  $C(R^1)(R^2)-(CH_2)_n-Y$  groups and each occurrence of Y is independently OH,  $COOR^3$ , or COOH.
32. The compound of claim 30, wherein p is 0.
33. The compound of claim 30, wherein p is 1.
- 5 34. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30 and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, excipient, or diluent.
35. A pharmaceutical composition comprising one of the following compounds:  
5-[2-(5-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-pentasulfanyl)-ethoxysulfanyl]-2,2-dimethyl-pentan-1-ol or  
5-[2-(4-Carboxy-4-methyl-pentylsulfanyl)-ethylsulfanyl]-2,2-dimethyl-pentanoic acid or  
10 pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates, clathrates, enantiomers, diastereomers, racemates or mixtures of stereoisomers thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, excipient, or diluent.
36. A method for treating or preventing a cardiovascular disease in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a  
15 therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.
37. A method for treating or preventing a dyslipidemia in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.
38. A method for treating or preventing a dyslipoproteinemia in a patient,  
20 comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.
39. A method for treating or preventing a disorder of glucose metabolism in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.
- 25 40. A method for treating or preventing Alzheimer's Disease in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

41. A method for treating or preventing Syndrome X in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

5 42. A method for treating or preventing septicemia in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

43. A method for treating or preventing a thrombotic disorder in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

10 44. A method for treating or preventing a peroxisome proliferator activated receptor associated disorder in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

15 45. A method for treating or preventing obesity in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

46. A method for treating or preventing pancreatitis in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

20 47. A method for treating or preventing hypertension in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

25 48. A method for treating or preventing renal disease in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

49. A method for treating or preventing cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

5 50. A method for treating or preventing inflammation in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

51. A method for treating or preventing impotence in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

10 52. A method for treating or preventing a neurodegenerative disease or disorder in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a compound claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

15 53. A method of inhibiting hepatic fatty acid synthesis in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

54. A method of inhibiting sterol synthesis in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

20 55. A method of treating or preventing metabolic syndrome disorders in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

25 56. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder that is capable of being treated or prevented by increasing HDL levels, which comprises administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.

57. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder that is capable of being treated or prevented by lowering LDL levels, which comprises administering to such patient in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 26 or 30.